THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable *POTASH*, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

APPROVED *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,

OF EDINBURG,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

At his Family Medicine Warehouse,

North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would harldly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, *&c. &c.*

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of these who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the abovf genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinopie, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Marke, Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of STEELE SEMPLE, Esq. late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate will make payment without delay.

HENRY BALDWIN,
WM. WILKINS,
WALTER FORWARD, } *Ex'rs.*

N. B. The professional business of the deceased has come into the hands of the subscriber, Attorney at Law, residing in Second Street between Market and Wood Streets.

WALTER FORWARD.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1813. 6t.

GENERAL HARRISON'S OFFICIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 12.

Copy of a Letter from Major General William Henry Harrison, to the Secretary of War.

HEAD QUARTERS,

SENECA TOWN, *Aug.* 4, 1813.

SIR,

In my letter of the 1st inst. I did myself the honor to inform you that one of my scouting parties had just returned from the lake shore, and had discovered, the day before, the enemy in force near the mouth of the Sandusky bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky 2 hours before the advance, consisting of Indians, appeared before the Fort, and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops; and in the course of the night they commenced a cannonading against the Fort, with 3 six pounders and 2 howitzers; the latter from gun boats. The firing was partially answered by Maj. Croghan, having a 6 pounder, the only piece of Artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals, during the 2d inst. until about half after 5, P. M. when, finding that their cannon made little impression upon the works, and having discovered my position here, and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns; Lieut. Col. Scott headed the principal one composed of the light and battallion companies of the 41st regt. This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened and a 6 pounder with an half load of powder & double charge of leaden slugs, at the distance of 30 feet poured destruction upon them, and killed or wounded nearly every man who had entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the Fort, and sought safety in the adjoining woods.—The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired, having suffered from the muskets of our men, to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the night, the enemy, with the aid of their Indians, drew off the greater part of the wounded and dead, and embarking them in boats descended the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst. having heard the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the Fort, from the Indians which surrounded it. Finding however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make little impression upon the works, and that any attempt to storm it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers, which on the evening before had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed that the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavor to overtake them, leaving Generals M'Arthur and Cass to follow with all the infantry, (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them. Upon my arrival at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's forces consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians, commanded by Gen. Proctor, in person, and that Tecumseh, with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps, between this and Fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing any thing in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to Gen. Cass, who commanded the reserve, to fall back to this place, and to Gen. M'Arthur with the front line to follow and support him. I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction returned——not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you, Major Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning, but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by 36 hours of continued exertion as to be unable to make it. It will not be amongst the least of Gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his 21st year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle (Gen. Geo. R. Clark.)

Capt. Hunter of the 17th regt. the 2d in command, conducted himself with great propriety; and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz: Lieuts. Johnson and Baylor of the 17th, Anthony of the 24th, Meeks of the 7th, and Ensigns Shipp and Duncan of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy will excite your indignation. Major Chambers was sent by Gen. Proctor, accompanied by Col. Elliott, to demand the surrender of the Fort. They were met by Ensign Shipp. The Major observed, that Gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of Regular troops, and so many Indians, whom it was impossible to control; and if the fort was taken, as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacred. Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determination of Major Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it; and that they might do their best. Col. Elliott then addressed Mr. Shipp and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your situation; for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance. Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to wrest his sword from him. Elliott pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the Fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first note received from Major Croghan. It was written before day: and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained in the ditch one Lieut. Colonel, one Lieutenant and 25 privates: the number of prisoners, one serjeant and 25 privates: 14 of them badly wounded: every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and their bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch, were taken off in the night by the Indians. It is impossible, from the circumstances of the attack, that they should have lost less than 100. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to 200. A young gentleman, a private in the Petersburgh volunteers, of the name of Brown, assisted by 5 or 6 of that company and of the Pittsburgh Blues, who were accidentally in the fort, managed the 6 pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy.

I have the honor
to be &c.
W. H. HARRISON.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Sec'y at War.

N. B. Of our few wounded men there is but one that will not be well in less than 6 days.

W. H. H.

(Major Croghan's Note.)

(COPY.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 3, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

The enemy made an attampt to storm us last evening, but was repulsed with the loss of at least 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. One Lt. Col. (Short) a Major and a Lieut. with about 40 privates, are dead in our ditch. I have lost but 1 in killed, and but few wounded.

Further statements will be made you by the bearer.

GEORGE CROGHAN, *Major,*
Comg. Fort Sandusky.

WM. H. HARRISON, *Maj. Gen.*
Comg. N. W. Army.

N. B. Since writing the above, 2 soldiers of the 41st regiment have got in, who state, that the enemy have retreated——In fact, one of their gunboats is within three hundred yards of our works, said to be loaded with camp equippage, &c.——which they, in their hurry—have left.

G. C.

From Gen. Harrison, to the Secretary of War.

HEAD QUARTERS,

SENECA TOWN, *Aug.* 5, 1813.
6 *o'clock, A. M.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you Major Croghan's report of the attack upon his fort, which has this moment come to hand. Fortunately the mail has not closed.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your humble sev't.
W. H. HARRISON.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Sec'y at War.

(COPY.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 5, 1813.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the combined force of the enemy, amounting to at least 500 regulars and seven or eight hundred Indians under the immediate command of Gen. Proctor, made its appearance before this place, early on Sunday evening last, and so soon as the General had made such disposition of his troops as would cut off my retreat should I be desposed to make one, he sent colonel Elliott, accompanied by maj. Chambers, with a flag, to demand the surrender of the fort, as he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, which he should probably not have in his power to do, should he be reduced to the necessity of taking the place by storm. My answer to the summons was, that I was determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and that no force however large, should induce me to surrender it. So soon as the flag had returned, a brisk fire was opened upon us from the gu-

boats in the river and from a 5 1-2 inch howitzer on shore, which was kept up with little intermission throughout the night. At an early hour the next morning, three *sixes* (which had been placed during the night within 250 yards of the pickets) began to play upon us but with little effect. About 4 o'clock P. M. discovered that the fire from all his guns was concentrating against the northwestren angle of the fort, I became confident that his object was to make a breach and attempt to storm the works at that point, I therefore ordered out as many men as could be employed for the purpose of strenthening that part, which was so effectually secured by means of bags of flour, sand, &c. that the picketing suffered little or no injury; notwithstanding which the enemy, about 500, having formed in close column advanced to assault our works at the expected point at the same time making two feints on the frout of capt Hunter's lines. The column which advanced against the N. westren angle, consisted of about 350 men, was so completely enveloped in smoke, as not to be discovered untill it had approached within about 18 or 20 paces of the lines, but the men being all at their posts and ready to receive it, commenced so heavy and galling a fire as to throw the column a little into confusion; being quickly rallied, it advanced to the outer works and began to leap into the ditch. Just at that moment a fire of grape was opened from our 6-pounder (which had been previously arranged so as to rake in that quarter) which, together with the musketry, threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retire precipitately to the woods.

During the assault, which lasted about half an hour, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery (which consisted of five sixes and a howitzer) but without effect: my whole loss during the siege was one killed and seven wounded slightly. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must exceed one hundred and fifty: one lieut col. a Lieutenant and fifty rank and file were in and about the ditch, dead or wounded —Those of the remainder who were not able to escape were taken off during the night by the Indians. Seventy stand of arms, and several brace of pistols have been collected near the works. About three in the morning the enemy sailed down the river. leavin behind them a boat containing cloathing and considerable military stores.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under my command for their gallantry and good conduct during the siege.

Yours with respect,
(Signed) G. CROGHAN,
Maj. 17th U. S. Inf. Com. L. S.
Major-Gen. HARRISON,
Commanding N. W. Army.

[The number of men, under command of Major Croghan, by whom the enemy were so gallantly repulsed, is not mentioned in the above official account, but we learn it was only one hundred and sixty men.]

From the Port Folio.

ALOYS REDING,
THE SWISS PATRIOT.

When the canton of Schwitz was surrounded by the French revolutionary troops, and the last ray of hope had vanished from its inhabitants, the enthusiasm of the people was at its highest pitch. Matrons and young women assisted in drawing the cannon along the most rough and inaccessable roads. The old men and children wished to share the glory of falling with their liberties; they were almost all furnished with arms; and the cowards who sought to escape danger were forced to join the banners they had deserted. The men unshaken and unruffled, like the rocks on which they stood —courageously awaited the occasion of sacrificing themselves to their country. Skirting the verdant haunts of Mozgarten, the sacred monument of the ancient valour of the Swiss, they were resolved, if unable to leave liberty to their posterity, to set them the example of a defence worthy of it.

ALOYS REDING, of Schwitz, who commanded the allies, a hero and a sage, who in peaceable times had been the advocate of reforms and ameliorations, but who resented the offer of changes from an armed enemy, thus addressed his troops:

"BRAVE COMRADES!

Dear Fellow Citizens! behold us at a decisive moment Surrounded by enemies, abandoned by friends, there now remains for us only to ascertain whether we wish courageously to imitate the example set us by our ancestors at Mozgarten. A death almost certain awaits us. If any one fears it let him retire, & no reproach on our part shall follow him. Let us not impose on each other in that solemn hour I had rather have a hundred men prepared for all events, on whom I can rely, than 500, who, taking themselves to flight, will produce confusion, and by their perfidious flight would sacrifice the heroes who were desirous of still defending themselves. As to myself, I promise not to abandon you even in the greatest peril. *Death and no retreat.* If you share in my resolution depute two men from each rank, and let them swear to me in your name that you will be faithful to your promises."

The words of the hero were heard in the greatest silence, and with the most religious attention; hardy warriors shed tears of tenderness, and when the address was closed a thousand cries were heard, "*We will share your lot! We will never abandon you!*" Two men came from each rank to pledge fidelity in life and death to the chief. Europe was a witness to the valour of these mountaineers, admired their efforts, and commisserated their ill success.

Zachokke, prefect of the canton of Basle, in his "*History of the destruction of the Democratic Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Unter Walden,*" from which this fragment is taken and translated, assures his readers that the speech is authentic and correct.

THE BEGGAR.

POETRY—the offspring of sensibility, and feeling, when regulated by good taste, controlled by judgment, and refined by delicacy, possesses a charm which penetrates the bosom of the reader, though he may know no more of the parties with whom he sympathises than he learns from the verses under his perusal; while characters also drawn from life with discrimination, delight by their vigour and fancy.

The following is an animated *portrait:* it speaks feelingly to the best affections of the heart: it is drawn from nature,

Of late I saw him on his staff reclin'd,
Bow'd down beneath a weary weight of woes,
Without a roof to shelter from the wind
His head, all hoar with many a winter's snows.
All trembling he approached—he strove to speak;
The voice of Misery scarce my ear assail'd;
A flood of sorrow swept his furrowed cheek;
Remembrance check'd him, and his utterance fail'd.
For he had known full many a better day,
And when the poor man at his household bent,
He drove him not with aching heart away,
But freely shar'd what Providence had sent.
How hard for him, the stranger's boon to crave,
And live to want the mite his bounty gave!

SENTIMENTS OF PHOCION ON
WAR.

One of the great principles in the politics of Phocion (a noted Athenian general, and eminent orator, says Rollin in his history of the Grecians) was, that peace ought always to be the aim of every wise government: and with this view he was a constant opposer of all wars that were imprudent or unnecessary. He was even apprehensive of those that were most just and expedient; because he was sensible that every war weakened and impoverished a state, even amidst a series of the greatest victories; and what ever the advantages might be at the commencement of it, there never was any certainty of terminating it without experiencing the most tragical vicissitudes of fortune.

[*Alex. Gaz.*

From the Fred. Town Herald.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

They may be used for amusement if not for instruction.

When the Athenian Republic had attained its summit, the people puffed up with conceit of their power and drunk with prosperity employed their heated imaginations with the fascinating conversation of foreign conquests: It was the delightful subject of conversation in the markets, the streets and at their fire sides, every shop had a hot brained politician. The conquest of Syracuse was certain and would open the way to more distant and splendid acpuisitions.

Pericles, who was a soldier, a statesman and orator of the first order, possessing the whole circle of talents, thought that in the circumstances of his state it would be her best policy to forbear hazardous enterprizes to acquire more, and confine the view to the improvement and affirming what they already possessed—He exerted his talents and credit, not much short of absolute authority, to stay the current of popular opinion and he kept off the Syracusian war during his life.

But Alcibades, a demagogue of great talents and boundless ambition, availed himself of the people's frenzy as his stepping stone to power; and the war was resolved upon, with more unanimity perhaps than an offensive war was ever entered on in the world and with the best provision to insure success. Nothing was neglected, the success was not answerable, this fatal war, exhausted the men and means of the Athenians and their power was sunk to the bottom in the harbor of Syracuse, The few Athenians who remained of the first expedition and of powerful reinforcements were sold for slaves.

Phocion who was elected 45 times general, and commanded the Athenian army at the advanced age of about 80; always chosen in his absence and without any previous solicitation: and still more glorious, his admirable virtue had procured him the appellation of the good—of whom the historian remarks "we shall see nothing from henceforth comparable to him in the Grecian History."—This soldier, this statesman, this disinterested man, so near approaching divinity, with his experience, made it one of the great principles of his politics, "that peace ought always to be the aim of every wise government, and with this view, he was a constant opposer of all wars that were either imprudent or unnecessary. He was even apprehensive of those most just and expedient; because he was sensible, that any war weakened and impoverished a state, even amidst a series of the greatest victories, and that whatever the advantage might be in the commencement, there was never any certainty of terminating it, without experiencing the most tragical vicissitudes of fortune." And well might Phocion lay down his great principle from what befel his country from the popular war above mentioned as well as one he unsuccessfully opposed in his own time.

The names of those who have been celebrated for great virtues or great actions as Lucius or Phocion for instance ought to be sparingly confered or assumed. Names do not confer qualities & in very many instances the name only serves to heighten vice and deformity by giving more light to contrast.

PHOCION.

From the Boston Gazette.

On the difference between the President and Senate, as to the nomination of a Minister to Sweden, the "National Intelligencer," has the following remarks:

"We have procured and publish today a copy of further proceedings of the Senate on Executive business. In the publication of to-day is comprised a letter of Mr. Madison, explanatory of the reasons which prompted him to decline a conference with the committee of the Senate by that appointed for the purpose. The friends of the constitution will applaud him for resisting this attempted encroachment on his official duties.—They will think, with us, if the nation is to be subjected, through its Executive, to Dictatorial rule, it matters but little whether the tyrant have 1 or 3 or 5 heads —whether it be selfconstituted or of Senatorial creation."

The last Intelligencer has given us a full length portrait of the secret proceedings of the Senate, in regard to the nomination of Mr. J. Russell, as Minister to Sweden. There is evidently a mystery in this business, which none can fathom who are not admitted behind the curtain of Executive secrets. The Senate, when deliberating on the subject of this appointment, thought proper to ask of the President, the motive and object of sending a Minister to Sweden. This information was denied, and the Senate took the liberty of saying, that unless they knew what the Minister was to do, when he got to Sweden, they would put their negative upon the nomination—which they accordingly did.

PLATTSBURGH, *July* 31.

The following was handed us for publication as a literal translation of the declaration of War, against the British by the Six nations of Indians.

DECLARATION OF WAR,
BY THE SIX NATIONS OF
INDIANS.

We the Chiefs and Councillors of the Six nations of Indians, residing in the State of N. Y. do hereby Proclaim to all the War Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, that WAR is declared on our part, against the Provinces of U. and L. Canada.

Therefore we do hereby command and advice all the War Chiefs to call forth immediately the Warriors under them end put them in motion to protect their rights and liberties, which our brethren the Americans are defending.

(Signed)
By the Grand Councillors.

BALTIMORE, *Aug.* 13.

Report from North Point, to General Smith.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Wednesday Aug. 11, 1813, } *half past* 6 *o'clock, P. M.* }

One frigate and two larger ships at the upper end of Kent Island; 3 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 3 brigs, 2 schooners, and 4 smaller schrs. (tenders) dispersed along Kent Island, some a little lower down than Sandy Point, and some much lower; a brig anchored off Chester river. Total 23 sail.

From the Baltimore Whig, Aug. 14.

ENEMY REPULSED.

Extract of a letter, Elkton, Aug. 13.

"I have just seen a person direct from St. Michaels, who informs me that on Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock the enemy made an attack on that place with ten or twelve barges.

From the extreme darknes of the night they succeeded in getting within a few yards of a small battery before those who were stationed in it discovered them, when they opened a fire from a 9 pounder charged with round shot and langrage and supposed that considerable execution was done.

There being but 14 or 15 men in the fort, and the enemy all aroud it, the spiked their cannon and retreated. Two small batteries placed in town, with a few sixes in them, then opened their fire upon the barges, and in a few minutes compelled them te retreat with a considerable precipitation, and they were seen about daylight towing a large barge after them. It is not known what damage was done to the enemy, but it is supposed considerable, from the hurry with which they left the shore.—They left behind them, and which were afterwards found a pair of pistols, a sword and breast plate supposed to belong to an officer who was killed. Several other articles were found The vessels that lay in the Eastren Branch at that time, are said tu have left their position since, and moved higher up.

The Governer of N. York, in pursuance of orders from the President, has ordered out 10,000 militia for the defence of that state, to be ready by the 16th inst Term of service to be three months.—The whole to be under the command of Major Gen Mooers. This militia force, will supply the place of regulars now stationed at different points along Champlain and Ontario, when the latter will be marched to join the army at Fort George.

Franklin Repository.

PHILADELPHIA, *Aug.* 14.

COMMODORE ROGERS.

The ship Susan, Capt. Hopkins, 63 days from Cadiz, arrived at Boston, was spoken in lat. 41, long. 64, by an English brig, 3 days from Shelburne, N. S. for Martinque, and informed, that com. Rodgers was cruising on the Banks of New Foundland.

INVASION OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

Extract of a letter from Chestertown, (Md.) to a gentleman in this city, dated, Aug. 12.

"The British entered our river last night about 12 o'clock, with from 40 to 50 large barges, and made an attack on Queenstown this morning about daybreak. They also marched about 600 troops from Kent Island at the same period the barges came up, and took complete possession of the town, and corried off the provisions and military stores, and returned to their shipping again about 9 o'clock, the troops from the Island also returned. The militia retreated in good order, without losing a man. This account may be relied on, being from official information. A number of persons expect the British before day light, at Centre Ville and this place. They had about 2200 men at Queenston this morning. Every family, except 3 or four, have left the town this evening in great confusion. St. Michaels was attacked 2 nights ago, but they did not succeed in carrying the town. Chestertown must go if attacked. We have not a sufficient force to repel them. Indeed, the whole Eastern Shore, must fall, without we should get assistance."

NEW-YORK, *August* 15.

We have seen a Spanish gentleman who arrived here from Porto Rico, via New-London, on Saturday last. He left Porto Rico on the 25th of July, and informs, that the day before his departure a vessel arrived there from Cadiz in a passage of 24 days, bringing information that a French frigate, under the old French flag had arrived at Gibraltar from Toulon, for the purpose of soliciting the British to send a force to Toulon to take possession of the French fleet at that place, as the crews were in a state of mutiny, having subdued the officers.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the Portuguese schooner Three Friends, arrived at this port, this morning, in 47 days from Lisbon, we learn, that the French were still retreating before Lord Wellington, and had nearly reached the Pyrenees.

A letter from a British officer of distinction, to his friend in Lisbon, dated at Head Quarters, on the 19th of June—says:

"We are in hopes of being able to come up with the enemy tomorrow. At all events they must come to an engagement."

Southern Border War.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo,) *July* 31.

The clouds of war thickens around us A rupture with the indians appears now to be inevitable—May the signal for combat be the signal for their destruction! An sxpress for col. Hawkins to the Governor arrived last evening with the following important information:

Creek Agency, July 27, 1813.

"Our runners have all come in.—It is reduced to a certainty by the concurrent testimony of a number of respectable Indians that the civil war that has raged for some time among the Creeks originated with the British in Canada—that as soon as the Chiefs friendly to the plan of civilization are destroyed or put to flight with their abherents, they will be ready for active hostility against the friendly indians on Chatohoche and the exposed parts of our frontier settlements, and will attack them without delay. I request you to consider this as authentic information of a mediated attack. More then 30 Indians have been killed on both sides since the retreat from Tookaubatchee. I have directed all in danger to fly to Chatohoche. I sent yesterday for arms and amunition for the Indians at Tookaubatchee. Chiefs are with me and will make a stand at Cowetau together the Indians of the neighbouring towns and co-operate with our troops. Two or three hundred should be sent them without delay."

A talk from the friendly chiefs was likewise received yesterday by his excellency, from which we have made a few hasty extracts:

"It is natural for friends to acquaint each other with their situation. It is ten days since we left Tookaubatchee. We have received your last talk and are happy to hear of the good wishes of our friends and of their willingness to help us out of our difficulties. The Oakfuskes and the towns near them are still killing our principal men and all who have taken your talks. We are much frightened, in great distress, and are obliged to send to you for assistance. The enemy's force is 2500 men—we want as many of your people; with our aid they will be able to beat them. We are much in want of guns and ammunition. We wish it could be convenient for you to bring 2 field pieces. You may know the enemy if they should come among you by their being painted with red clay; but we have heard of none going that way yet."

In addition to the above, which was published in an extra sheet on Thursday, we have just learned that orders have been issued by the Executive for assembling troops to succour the frienly and put down the hostile Indians. The force contemplated to be raised on this occasion will consist we understand of 2 regiments of drafted militia (Clark's and Daniel's divisions) and 4 or 500 volunteers of this state, and 1500 militia from Tennessee, and the regt. of U. S. regulars now ascending the Mississippi, having been lately directed to join the N. W. Army. The troops from this state and the state of Tennessee it is expected will form a junction in the Cherokee nation and proceed thence against the Creeks, while the regulars attack them at some other point. The general government having taken cognizance of this busines it is likely no active operations will commence till orders are received from the war department, "unless there is such imminent danger of invasion as will not admit of delay." Our own troops, however, will be forthwith ordered to the frontier, to act as exigencies may require. It is yet uncertain who will head the expedition.

CHILLICOTHE, *Aug.* 19.

On the 10th inst. capt. Le Britton of the British army, arrived at head quarters with a flag of truce. The object of the flag was, we understand, to have the prisoners taken by Maj. Croghan paroled, and to have liberty to send a surgeon to attend the wounded—neither of which was complyed with. The general answered that he had reported the prisoners to his government and that they were beyond his disposal—That the wounded were as well taken care of by our surgeons, as they possibly could be by those of the British—that we had abundance of hospital stores—and that it was therefore unecessary for gen. Proctor to send aid to the wounded.

We understand, that Capt Le Britton was struck with astonishment when maj. Croghan was shewn to him, and exclaimed, "Great God, is it possible that such a youth could behave with so much gallantry!"

[*Scioto Gaz.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *August* 27, 1813.

Our attentive correspondent at Erie has furnished us with the following intelligence, "The postrider from Cleaveland last evening, (22d August,) brought word that Capt. Perry, a few days ago, chased the British fleet into Detroit river, where it took shelter under the batteries. The mail has not arrived this morning from Buffalo. Nothing new from there since I last wrote."

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE,
August 17, 1813.

Schoonere Gen. Hamilton and Scourge lost on Lake Ontario.

It is with deep regret that we record the following facts. About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last a most dreadful accident happened in Commodore Chauncey's squadron, off 40 mile creek in Lake Ontario; the schooner Gen. Hamilton, Lieut. Winter, and Scourge, Sailing Master Osgood, were upset and lost.—The Hamilton had 60 men on board, and the Scourge 45. The gale lasted but a few minutes, did not affect the ships, but injured some of the schooners sails. Boats were put out from two schooners which succeeded in rescuing about a dozen of the crews. The Hamilton mounted 9 guns, the Scourge 10. In a moment *one hundred of our brave fellows were plunged into the wave*—and two of our best schooners lost to the service.

Lt. Carter, of New-York, (who was wounded last November in the attack on the enemy's batteries opposite B. Rock, and who has not yet recovered) commanded the schooner Asp, and was within hail of the schooners when they went down.

FROM FORT GEORGE.

Our accounts are up to Sunday morning, at which time no movement of the army had taken place. During the last week our picket guards have been almost constantly in alarm: On Friday night last an attack was made by a pretty formidable force; but the flying artillery passing out, the enemy dispersed after

a few shot. These attacks are principally made by Indians. The main British force is now said to be concentrated, near the 4 mile creek, back of Queenston: Deserters from the enemy come in almost daily: we understand their accounts agree in some things; the British army is supposed to contain 2000 regulars, 5 or 600 militia, and 3 or 400 Indians.—That the British army is short of provisions cannot for a moment be doubted.

—

Respecting our squadron on Lake Ontario, our information goes to shew, that on Thursday night last, a partial engagement took place between the adverse fleets, and that our two schooners, Julia and Growler, having separated from the fleet, were captured by the British; two of our smallest vessels have arrived at Niagara. Commodore Chauncey has probably gone for Sacket's Harbour.

ERIE, *August* 20.

Col. Hill having received a second order from Gen. Harrison to repair to Head Quarters of the North Western Army, with his regiment, accordingly marched yesterday.

On the 12th inst. Gen. Porter, Major Chapin and about 2 or 300 volunteers, left Buffalo for Fort George.

The express from Buffalo states that just before he left there on Wednesday information had been received of Major Chapin, with a party under his command having taken 15 Indians and some British regulars prisoners.

IMPORTANT.

From the New-York Evening Post extra, of August 17, received by the editor of the Mercury.

A passenger in the ship Latona, Capt. Gale, of this port, has arrived at Portland, (Mass.) from Cadiz, bringing a Cadiz Gazette of the 2d of July, containing an account of a severe battle fought at Victoria, between the French army, amounting to between 60 and 70,000 men, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte, and the allied English and Spanish troops under the command of Lord Wellington. The French were totally defeated with the loss of their military chest, containing fifty two millions of reals; three millions of cartridges, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, twelve thousand stand of arms, and three thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the allied army. The number killed on either side is not stated. Two French generals fell during the action.

Since writing the above, a friend has put us in possession of a Cadiz Gazette extraordinary, which contains an official account of a great battle. The account is translating for the Evening Post of this evening. We have also a regular file of Cadiz papers to the 5th July, containing London dates to the 22d June.—The following summary is translated from one of those papers.

CADIZ, *July* 4, 1813.

The Gazette Extraordinary of the Regency of the 2d contains two accounts from the duke of Ciudad Rodrigo to the secretary of war. In the first dated at Salvatoria 22d, states a victory obtained on the preceding day over the grand army of the enemy, which he attacked and dislodged from all its posts, not without a considerable loss on his own part, obliging their enemy to retreat towards Pamplona, abandoning all his artillery except two pieces, and all his ammunition and baggage.

In the second account, dated the 24th, at Iruszu, he informs that he was continuing to pursue the enemy, whose rearguard entered on that day in Pamplona, with the greatest damage that was possible considering the bad weather, and the extreme bad state of the roads, and taking from the enemy one of the two pieces which he remained in possession of; that Gen. Clausel who commands a part of the army of the north, and one division of the army of Portugal, approaching to Victoria on the 22d, and being informed of the battle, retired towards Tudela del Ebro; that he (the duke) had attacked Gen. Giron with the army of Gallitia, in pursuit of the convoy which had left Victoria on the 20th, expecting that he would be able to come up with it before it arrived at Bayonne; and finally that he thought it probable that the enemy would continue his retreat to France. These accounts are accompanied by two statements, from the first of which it appears that the enemy lost in the action of the 21st, 151 pieces of artillery, 415 ammunition chests, & 14,249 cartridges. On the same day, the allied army lost 4647 men, in killed, wounded in missing, in the following proportions: 3119 English, 990 Portuguese; and 538 Spaniards, together with 195 horses.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

	Officers.	*Soldiers.*	*Horses.*
English	189	3119	194
Portuguese	59	990	1
Spaniards	15	538	
Total	263	4647	195

TAKEN.

151 brass pieces of artillery,
1,973,400 cartridges,
20,668 lbs. powder,
100 waggons.

TO THE RECLUSE.

Mr. Ogilvie would do violence to his feelings, if he left Pittsburgh without again thanking the Recluse for his kindness, and expressing his regret that he has not had an opportunity to become acquainted with him.

That he is a man of uncommon intelligence and liberality, Mr. Ogilvie cannot doubt.

His last communication contains one or two strictures, of which Mr. O. would feel the severity, were he not conscious, that they are not applicable: satisfied with this consciousness, Mr. O. thinks it unnecessary to make any reply to these strictures, and takes leave of the Recluse with an assurance of his good wishes.

THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, August 28th,
Will be presented for the second & last time, Holcraft's celebrated
MELO DRAMA, of
THE TALE OF MYSTERY.
To which will be added the popular
FARCE of
THE SPOIL'D CHILD.
Little Pickle *(with Songs)* Mrs. Turner.
(For particulars see bills.)

ON MONDAY,
THE HONEY MOON,
With other entertainments.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Allegheny, will be Sold at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next,

A House and Lot,

in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate in Fifth between Wood & Smithfield streets, containing in front on Fifth street 60 feet, and extending back towards Diamond alley 130 feet, being part of Lot No. 335, so marked in Col. Woods plan of said Borough, and the same House and Lot on which the late Mansfield Banton resided in his life time, and of which he died seized.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C.*

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1813.

N. B. Those desirous of purchasing may view the premises at any time prior to the day of sale; and the terms will be made known on application to JAMES BROWN, Baker, one of the Administrators.

LEWIS BOLMAN,

Corner of Front Street & Cherry-Alley
HAS FOR SALE,

Groceries, Queensware, Port Wine of a superior quality, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, French Brandy, and other Liquors.

A Small assortment of choice
DRY GOODS,
Country Linen, Earthenware, &c.

All which he offers at the lowest price for cash.

Pittsburgh Aug. 19, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the Next general election; and, should I be so fortunate as to be elected by your kind votes on that occasion, be assured my best endeavors will be exerted to execute the duties of the office with care and fidelity.

HENRY BAIRD.

Pittsburgh August 19, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from pasture, within two miles of Burgott's town, on the night of the 17th inst. a dark bay MARE, about 15 hands high, rising 6 years old, blind of her left eye, both hind feet white, shod all round, and a natural pacer.—A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will give information so that I can get her again, together with reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber living about 5 miles from Williamsport, on Pigeon creek, Brownsville road.

JOHN ARMAR.

August 20, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, about two weeks ago, a large STEER, about 4 years old, a white stripe along his back, his sides brindled, dappled under his belly, and very remarkable large and sharp horns. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will give information so that the owner may get him again, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

PETER SHEAFFER.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up trespassing on the inclosure of the subscriber living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, within one mile of Benjamin Parkinson's river mills, on the 13th of July, a Sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, shod before, and has some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN PENNY, Jr.

August 18, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the Second Tuesday of October next at the several Election Districts, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court-House—and the Electors of the following described parts of the Borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the County of Allegheny, shall be a separate Election District, to wit: beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said Borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the Borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run; thence up the said run, by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a strait line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the Electors of said district shall hold their General Elections at the Court-House in the said Borough of Pittsburgh.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The Electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The Electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samued Allen, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The Electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified Electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.

Four Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Sheriff of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner for Allegheny county,

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed, that the Inspectors of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several Election Districts, and the election of such Inspectors shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 11th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

Abstract of the accounts of the Vigilant Fire

Company of Pittsburgh, from the time of organizing said Company to this day.
Published by order of the Company.

DR.	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	CR.	*Dols*	*Cts*
To entrance money of members	6	25	By cash paid.		
monthly dues do.	99	25	Expence of room, &c. for meetings,	21	75
meeting fines, do.	42	50	Serving notices,	1	18
Balance of public monies appropriated for Fire Engine, per account annexed,	47	60	Stationary,	6	00
			Printing constitution & notices,	21	00
			3 fire ladders,	12	17
			2 large fire hooks, chains and poles,	21	35
			2 small do. do.	15	30
			2 fire buckets,	7	75
			Repairing Engine,	5	00
			Thomas M'Kee for materials for and on account of building Engine House,	64	65
			Balance due by members,	19	50
	195	60		195	60

E. PENTLAND, } *Auditors.*
L. STEWART, }

Pittsburgh, May 3d, 1813.

Dr. James Morrison, John Fearis & Robert Cunliffe, Committee for procuring a Fire Engine in Act. Current with the Vigilant Fire Company of Pittsburgh. Cr.

		Dols.	*Cts.*			*Dols*	*Cts.*
Jan. 6.	To cash rec'd. by John Fearis from the Treasurer of the Borough of Pittsburgh, as per receipt,	250	00	*Sept.* 14	By cash paid Patrick Lyon for a Fire Engine, called "The Vigilant," per receipt,	600	00
Feb. 24	To cash rec'd by James Morrison & John Fearis from the Commissioners of Allegheny County, per receipt,	250	0		By cash paid for premium on draft,	3	00
Mar. 2	To cash rec'd by James Morrison, from Treasurer of the Borough of Pittsburgh, as per receipt,	250	00		By cash paid for postage of letters,	1	40
				28	By cash paid George Bowers, carriage of Engine from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, as per receipt,	98	00
				Dec. 2	Balance paid the Treasurer of the Vigilant Fire Company,	47	60
		750	00			750	00

E. PENTLAND, } *Auditors.*
L. STEWART, }

Pittsburgh, May 3d, 1813.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst. 5 miles below Pittsburgh, a likely mulatto man named PETER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a tolerable large pair of whiskers, two of his fore teeth out, and has a small impediment in his speech, or rather inclined to stutter when embarrassed or attempts to speak in haste; he is well supplied with good fine cloathing, and no doubt will endeavour to pass as a freeman; he is an excellent house servant, cook and waiter; he has a good countenance, and possesses considerable address. I suspect he is lurking in Pittsburgh or its vicinity.—Whoever takes up said fellow and delivers him to John Cromwell, in Pittsburgh, to the subscriber in Louisville, Ken. or secures him in any jail so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOSHUA HEADINGTON.

August 25, 1813.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, *August* 23d, 1813

PROPOSALS will be received until Monday the 13th of September next, for opening that part of the State Road, lying between the Borough of Pittsburgh and the Butler county line. A draft whereof may be seen at this Office.

HUGH MURPHY, }
PH. GILLAND, } *Comm'rs. of A. Cy.*
JAMES KIRWIN, }

Attest.
M FISHER, *Clerk*

Allegheny County, ss.

(LS) In the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

ON the petition of Jonathan Plummer, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; the Court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on Friday the 10th day of September next, that the petitioner and his creditors may be then heard, that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice thereof, to shew cause if any they have, why he should not be discharged, and that a copy of this order be published in the Commonwealth and Pittsburgh Gazette, for three weeks successively previous to the day of hearing.

By order of the Court.
E. PENTLAND. *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1813.

Mr In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend if you please at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

J. PLUMMER.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I THANK you, gentlemen, for your support on my motion in 1807 for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. I take the liberty to solicit your good will at the ensuing General Election as above. I advise my creditors to lend a strong hand at the bellows,

With respect, your's, &c.
JAMES BLASHFORD.

Sugar Grove, Pitt township,
August 7, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I TAKE the liberty of soliciting your suffrages for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing General Election. Should I be successful I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

Gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN ROBISON.

Elizabeth township, August 18, 1813.

CAME to the subscriber's residence some time last month a *Bay Horse*, 14 and an 1-2 hands high, his hind feet white, and a star in his face. The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges and take him away

JOSEPH WELCH.

Braddock's Field, Aug. 20, 1813

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber will Sell his HOUSE and LOT in New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, situated on Market street, next lot but one from the Public Square; the lot is 60 feet front and 180 feet deep, the back part of the lot fronts on a 20 feet alley; the house is 28 feet front and 26 feet deep, two rooms on the lower floor, three rooms on the second floor all private, with a small kitchen; a shop 25 feet by 14, a stable 26 feet square, and a well of good water, with a pump. The above property is well calculated for any kind of public business. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as those wishing to purchase will view it. Enquire of SAMUEL HOLLAND, on the premises. August 11, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John M'Kee, in and to an undivided fifth part of a Tract of Land, containing 335 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Colonel John Neel, Samuel Cochran, James Calhoon, and Alexander Snodgrass. Taken in execution as the property, rights and credit of John M'Kee, at the suit of William Beazle for the use of Caleb Edmonson, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber will undertake, for a reasonable compensation, to prevent Chimnies from Smoaking. Those persons, therefore, who are troubled with Smoaking Chimnies, will have it in their power to be relieved, by calling on him at Mrs. Miller's, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. If he does not perform his promises, after a reasonable time of trial, he will return the money he may have received.

T. L. BURK.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS, &c.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy or Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c &c,

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free fro- any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No. 56, Maiden Lane New-York.*

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.
Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,
HAVE FOR SALE.

ADAMS'S View of Religions, in two parts.—Part 1, containing an alphabetical compendium of the various religious denominations which have appeared in the world, &c. Part 2, containing an account of the different schemes of religion now embraced among mankind.

The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, being together with the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament, a completo collection of the most primitive antiquity for about one hundred and fifty years after Christ.

Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the ministers of the High Church, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, in 2 vol.

Book of Martyr's to which is annexed an account of the just judgements of God on persecutors, &c.—also a Christian plea against persecution for the cause of conscience.

Discourses on the credibility of the Scriptures, in which the truth, inscription and usefulness of the Scriptures are asserted and proved by the late Rev. Benjamin Bennett.

A New Concordance and Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, being the most comprehensive and concise of any before published, in which any word or passage of scripture may be easily found, the signification is given of all proper names of Men, Women, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Mountains, precious Stones, and other things mentioned in scripture—by John Butterworth, Minister of the Gospel.

The Works of the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D. late of Bethlem, Connecticut, in 3 vols.

A Theological Dictionary, containing definitions of all Religious terms, a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity, an impartial account of all the principal denominations, which have subsisted in the religious world, from the birth of Christ to the present day, together with an accurate statement of the most remarkable transactions and events, recorded in Eclesiastical history—by C. Buck, in 2 vo.

Alciphron or the Minute Philosopher, in seven dialogues, containing an apology for the christian religion, against those who are called free thinkers, by G. Berkley, D. D.

The complete duty of man, or a system of doctrinal and practical christianity, to which are added forms of prayer and offices of devotion for the various circumstances in life—by H. Venn, A. M.

A complete history of the Holy Bible, as contained in the old and new testaments, including also the occurrences of 400 years, from the last of the prophets to the birth of Christ, and the life of our blessed saviour and his apostles, &c. with copious notes critical and explanatory, practical and devotionally—by the Rev. G. Burder, 3 vols. in 2.

The Dignity of Human Nature, or a brief account of the certain and established means for attaining the true end of our existence—by James Burgh.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History by the late G. Campbell, D. D. principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, to which is added his celebrated essay on miracles, containing an examination of principles advanced, by D. Hume, Esq.

Christianity as old as the Creation, or the gospel a re-publication of the religion of nature—by Matthew Tindall, L. L. D.

Book of common prayer.

The family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament, with critical notes and practical improvement of each section, in 6 vo.—by P. Doddridge, D. D. to which is affixed a life of the author.

Sermons on important subjects by the late Rev. and Pious S. Davis, A. M. some time president of the college of N. Jersey, 3 vo.

The works of President Edwards in 8 vo. containing memoirs of the late Jonathan Edwards, farewell sermon, result of a council at Northampton, humble enquiry concerning the qualifications for membership in the visible christian church—reply to Williams.

A careful and strict enquiry into the modern prevailing notions, of that freedom of will which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, Virtue & Vice. Reward and Punishment, Praise and blame—by J. Edwards.

A history of the work of Redemption, containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity in a Method entirely new, by the the Rev. Jonathan Edwards A. M.

July 29, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired time of a

Negro Boy,

an indented servant. Enquire at this Office. July 14, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, nearly opposite Elizabeth town, about the 26th of April last, a Sorrel MARE, abont 8 years old, with a star in her face, a natural trotter, and shod all round. The owner is requested to take her away agreeably to the terms of the law.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Cathness, July 23, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES,

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Salubria, near Hagers Town, Washington county, (Maryland) on the 14th inst. a Negro slave, who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. BILL is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely aukward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 & 20 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benj. Harrison, of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the U. S. if taken up out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL.

Washinnton county, Md. July 15.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Gentlemen.

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit a share of your interest. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolved on me, faithfully and impartially

WILLIAM WOODS.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of

Oak Boards, Shingles,

Lathing and Rafters. Enquire of H. HOLDSHIP, in Second Street.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1813.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Commission Stores in Wood Street,

60,000lbs first quality New-Orleans sugar in hogsheads and barrels
1,000lbs Spanish Indigo
1,000lbs Pepper in bags
3,000lbs Logwood
20 bales New-Orleans Cotton, first quality.

Pittsburgh, 10th August, 1813.

SACRED MUSIC.

JOHN WYETH, Printer and Bookseller, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, has just published a new volume of his

REPOSITORY OF SACRED MUSIC,

(entirely different from his former editions;)

Being original and selected from the most approved authors in that science, for the use of Christian Churches, Singing Schools and private Societies, with a copious and plain introduction to the grounds of music, and rules for learners.

In the above volume will be found nearly all those admired airs (never before published) used in the Methodist and other Christian Societies, together with their appropriate Hymns annexed to each tune. Great pains have been taken to render the whole a pleasing variety, and an acceptable addition to the former volume.

Price single $1, or $10 per dozen.

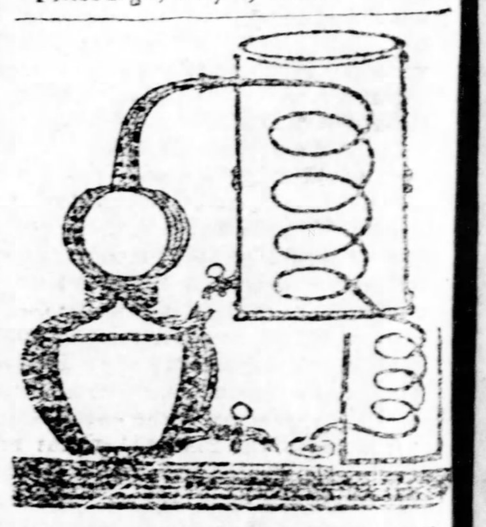
Teachers of Music, and others furnished on short notice.

☞ *A constant supply of the First Part always on hand.*

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS.

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
heet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.